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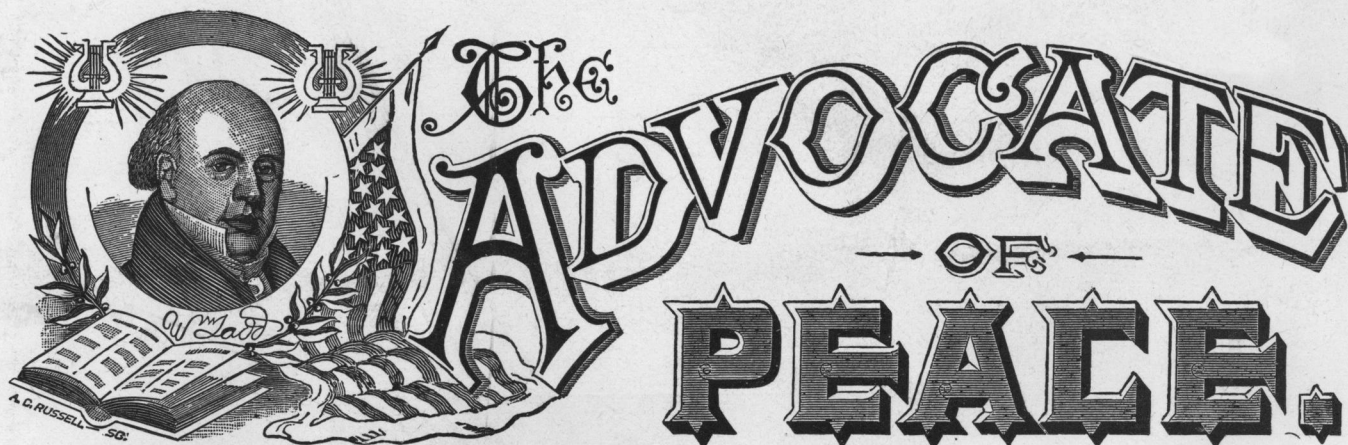
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BOSTON, JULY AND AUGUST, 1899.

The Message of Peace.

By Julia Ward Howe, in the Sunday School Times.

Bid the din of battle cease;
Folded be the wings of fire;
Let your courage conquer peace,
Every gentle heart's desire.

Let the crimson flood retreat;
Blended in the arc of love
Let the flags of nations meet;
Bind the raven, loose the dove.

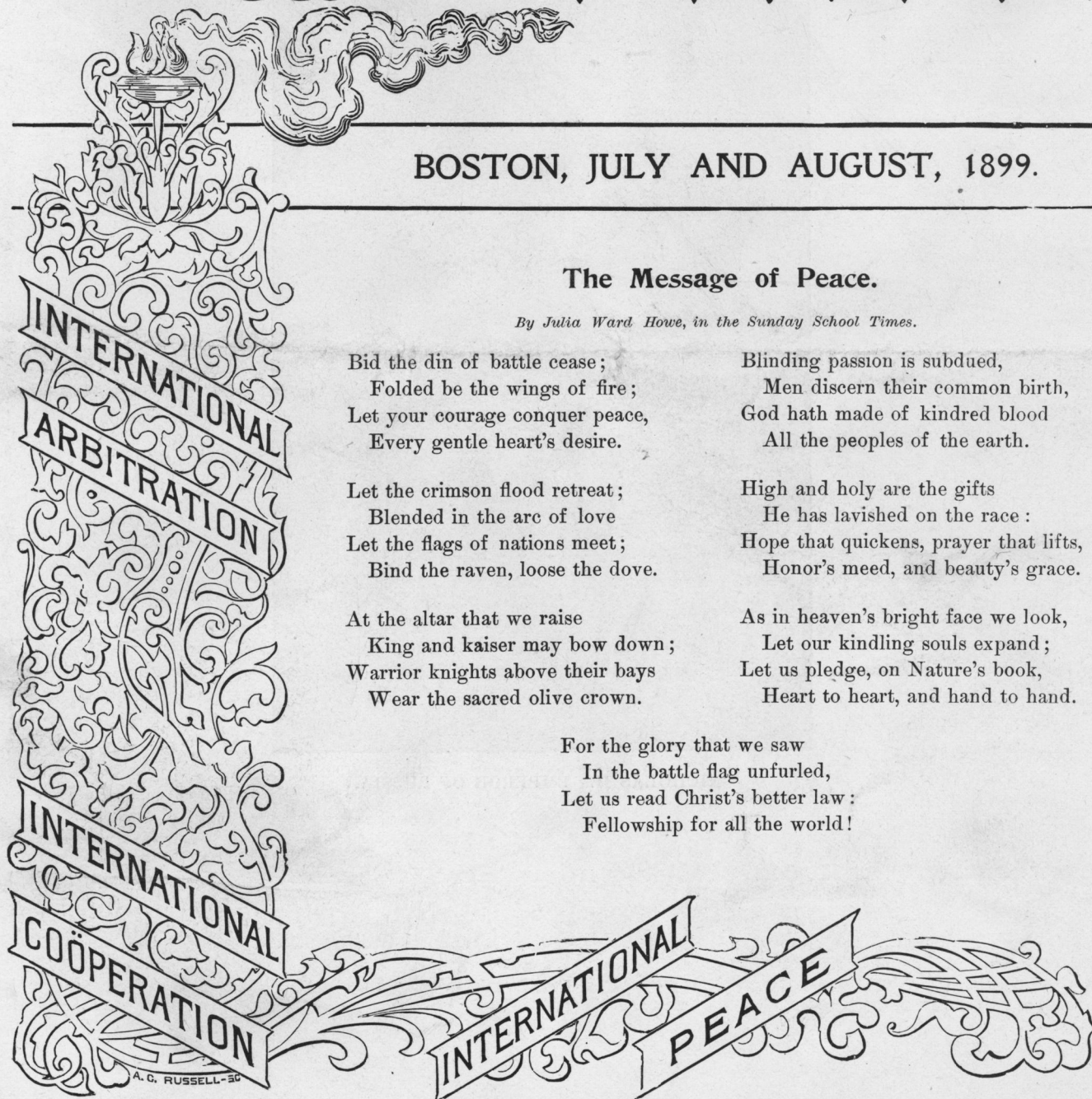
At the altar that we raise
King and kaiser may bow down;
Warrior knights above their bays
Wear the sacred olive crown.

Blinding passion is subdued,
Men discern their common birth,
God hath made of kindred blood
All the peoples of the earth.

High and holy are the gifts
He has lavished on the race:
Hope that quickens, prayer that lifts,
Honor's meed, and beauty's grace.

As in heaven's bright face we look,
Let our kindling souls expand;
Let us pledge, on Nature's book,
Heart to heart, and hand to hand.

For the glory that we saw
In the battle flag unfurled,
Let us read Christ's better law:
Fellowship for all the world!



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The Peace Conference at The Hague.

The Peace Conference at The Hague, which had awakened so much interest and discussion in ad-vance, proved in reality to be all that could have been reasonably expected of it. It was composed of ninety-six delegates from twenty-six nations. The nations represented were the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxem-burg, Mexico, Holland, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Swit-zerland, Turkey, Bulgaria and Montenegro, the lat-ter having no representatives separate from the Russian. The record shows, therefore, two nations

from the Western hemisphere, twenty from Europe, and four from Asia. No South American nation was represented. We have been unable to discover why. The delegations were not uniform in size, the United States having six members, Great Britain five, Germany five, France six, Italy five, Russia eight, Belgium three, China three, Austria six, Denmark two, Spain three, Greece one, Japan four, Luxem-burg, Mexico, Persia and Bulgaria two each, Hol-land five, Portugal four, Roumania, Servia and Switzerland three each, Siam four, Sweden and Nor-way five, Turkey four. There were thirty-two sec-retaries and attachés of the delegations, though eleven of them had none. Fifteen of the delega-tions, including all those of the great powers, had military and naval delegates. Adding the honorary president, the general secretary, and five of his staff not connected with the delegations, we find the whole number in and connected with the Conference to have been one hundred and thirty-five.

The delegates were all men of ability and of high standing in their respective countries. More than thirty of them were actual ambassadors and minis-ters plenipotentiary of their governments to foreign countries. About half a dozen were ex-ministers of foreign affairs, and a number of others were or had been in cabinet positions. There were seven emi-nent university men, two of whom were presidents. There were several senators and representatives, and two presidents of houses of representatives. In fact, it would be difficult to bring together a superior body of living statesmen, diplomats, jurists and scholars. But, as always happens in such gatherings, only a few were really prominent in the deliberations. This was in part due to the fact that many of the dele-gates only used moderately the French, the official language of the Conference. The leading men, from the public point of view, were Mr. de Staal, chair-